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TAN, ALVIN H				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/616,108

Applicant(s)

DAVIS, MARK

Examiner

ALVIN H. TAN

Art Unit

2173

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 September 2008.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 2, 4, 6-14, 16, 18-22, 24 and 26-28 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 2, 4, 6-14, 16, 18-22, 24 and 26-28 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 08 July 2003 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Final Drawing Review (PTO-849)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 8/21/08
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Remarks

1. This Office action is responsive to the Request for Continued Examination (RCE) filed under 37 CFR §1.53(d) for the instant application on 9/4/08. Applicants have properly set forth the RCE, which has been entered into the application, and an examination on the merits follows herewith.

Claims 1, 2, 4, 6-14, 16, 18-22, 24, and 26-28 have been examined and rejected. This Office action is responsive to the amendment filed on 8/21/08, which has been entered in the above identified application.

Drawings

2. Figures 1-3 and 5 are objected to because the drawings must be free from alterations, overwriting, and interlineations. See MPEP 608.02(e). Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement

sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

4. Claims 1, 2, 4, 6-14, 16, 18-22, 24, and 26-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. In contrast to the Applicant's alleged assertion, nowhere in the disclosure, especially in cited portions on [page 11, lines 5-12; page 13, lines 15-21; figures 1, 3] of the specification, contain support for the added limitation, "a rigid display screen having a single physical size", as has been amended to independent claims 1, 10, and 21. On the contrary, Applicant's specification discloses a "configurable screen that varies in size between a full display and a reduced in size display" [page 8, lines 25-27], and "a screen having a

configurable size because it allows the screen to collapse in order to decrease the size of the device" [page 11, lines 5-7]. Not only does Applicant's specification fail to disclose a rigid display screen having a single physical size, but the specification appears to disclose that the size of the screen is configurable to change its size.

5. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

6. Claims 1, 2, 4, 6-14, 16, 18-22, 24, and 26-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

- a. Claims 1, 10, and 21 recite the limitation "a rigid display screen having a single physical size that is configurable between a first viewable physical size configuration and a second, larger, viewable physical size configuration" in [lines 8-10] of claims 1 and 21 and [lines 7-9] of claim 10. The claim limitation appears to contradict itself by stating that the screen has a single physical size, yet also has physical size configurations which allow the viewable physical size to be changed. In accordance with Applicant's specification, Examiner finds support for altering the physical size configuration of the screen [page 8, lines 25-27 of Applicant's specification] and thus, it will be treated as such for the remainder of the Office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 1, 2, 4, 6-14, 16, 18-22, 24, and 26-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vander Veen et al. (US Patent Application Publication # 2003/0228863 A1) in view of Branson (U.S. Patent No. 6,819,304 B2).

Claims 1, 2, 4, 6-9 (Device)

Claims 21, 22, 24, 26-28 (Method)

8-1. As to independent claims 1 and 21, Vander Veen et al. teach a device for issuing commands to a remote system, said device comprising:

- a memory (flash memory 224) for
 - storing a plurality of translations (on database 406),
 - each translating between a common plurality of functions and custom signals for implementing said common plurality of functions on a respective remote system (i.e. see Table 4);
- a selector for selecting a particular translation of said plurality of translations for a particular remote system (database 406, see [0049]);
- a display screen (display 222) for
 - displaying on-screen icons representing said common plurality of functions (control bar 1506, Fig. 15 and 16)
 - wherein said on-screen icons comprise respective text corresponding to said common plurality of functions (i.e. one of ordinary skill in the art

- can use text or graphical icons interchangeably for the GUI controls, see [0074]); and
- a processor (microprocessor 238) for
 - responding to a selected on-screen icon associated with a selected common function (see [0079]),
 - obtaining a custom signal from said particular translation corresponding to said selected common function (from database 406) and
 - issuing said custom signal to said particular remote system (i.e. sent as DTMF tones, see [0048]).

Vander Veen et al. does not expressly teach wherein said display screen is configurable between a first viewable physical size configuration and a second, larger, viewable physical size configuration, the first viewable physical size configuration displays a first set of on-screen icons corresponding to basic common functions and the second viewable physical size configuration displays a second, larger, set of on-screen icons corresponding to extended common functions that include said first set of on-screen icons. Branson teaches an adjustable display screen such that data displayed on the display screen is adjusted according to the size of the display [*column 2, lines 23-36*]. The physical size of the display screen may be modified by adding or removing portions [*column 3, lines 42-55*]. Adjustments to the data include changing the amount of data displayed in a display area when the size of the display area is changed, such as cutting out whatever image was being displayed on a removed portion [*column 8, line 60 to column 9, line 20*]. Using the adjustable display screen would allow a user to flexibly select the size of a display area while maintaining the portability of the device. Since Vander Veen teaches user interfaces of mobile communication devices, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to include the use of the adjustable display screen, as taught by Branson. Using the

adjustable display screen with the data adjustments of Branson on the interface of Vander Veen [*such as Vander Veen, figure 15*] would allow for a full set of icons corresponding to extended common functions to be displayed when all of the portions of the display screen are unfolded or attached, and displaying only some of the icons corresponding to basic common functions when portions of the display screen containing the icons are folded or removed. This would allow a user to flexibly select the size of a display area while maintaining the portability of the device.

8-2. As to claims 2 and 22, Vander Veen et al. and Branson teach a device as described in Claims 1 and 21, respectively, wherein said particular remote system is a remote voicemail system (i.e. the message is stored remotely from the device on unified messaging notification system 312 or 332 of Vander Veen) and wherein said particular custom signals cause navigation through said remote voicemail system (see Vander Veen, [0049]).

8-3. As to claims 4 and 24, Vander Veen et al. in view of Branson teach a device as described in Claims 1 and 21, respectively, wherein a first plurality of icons are displayed on said display screen when in said first viewable physical size configuration and wherein a second plurality of icons are displayed on said display screen when in said second viewable physical size configuration, by disclosing that adjustments to the data based on screen size include changing the amount of data displayed in a display area when the size of the display area is changed, such as cutting out whatever image

was being displayed on a removed portion *[Branson, column 8, line 60 to column 9, line 20]*.

8-4. As to claims 6 and 26, Vander Veen et al. and Branson teach a device as described in Claims 1 and 22, respectively, wherein said on-screen icons appear as phone key images, each key image comprising a respective text label that is associated with a respective common function (control bar 1506, Fig. 15 and 16, also note, one of ordinary skill in the art can use text or graphical icons interchangeably for the GUI controls, see Vander Veen, [0074]).

8-5. As to claim 7, Vander Veen et al. and Branson teach a device as described in Claim 1 wherein said selector is a memory cell containing data therein (i.e. database 406 stored on flash memory 224 in Vander Veen).

8-6. As to claims 8 and 27, Vander Veen et al. and Branson teach a device as described in Claims 1 and 22, respectively, wherein said custom signals are dial tone signals (i.e. DTMF tones, see Vander Veen, [0048]).

8-7. As to claims 9 and 28, Vander Veen et al. and Branson teach a device as described in Claims 1 and 22, respectively, wherein said custom signal corresponding to said selected custom function is wirelessly communicated (i.e. see Vander Veen, [0035]) to said remote system (i.e. see Vander Veen, [0044] and [0046]).

Claims 10-14, 16, 18-20

8-8. As to independent claim 10, Vander Veen et al. teach a device for issuing commands to a voicemail system, said device comprising:

- a memory (flash memory 224) for
 - storing a first translation (on database 406)
 - between a common plurality of functions and first custom signals for implementing said common plurality of functions on a first voicemail system, said first custom signals for causing voicemail navigation through said first voicemail system (i.e. see Table 4);
- a display screen (display 222) for
 - displaying on-screen icons representing said common plurality of functions (control bar 1506, Fig. 15 and 16)
 - wherein said on-screen icons comprise respective text corresponding to said common plurality of functions (i.e. one of ordinary skill in the art can use text or graphical icons interchangeably for the GUI controls, see [0074]); and
- a processor (microprocessor 238) for
 - responding to a selected on-screen icon associated with a selected common function (see [0079]),
 - obtaining a custom signal from said first translation corresponding to said selected common function (from database 406) and
 - issuing said custom signal to said first voicemail system (i.e. sent as DTMF tones, see [0048]).

Vander Veen et al. does not expressly teach wherein said display screen is configurable between a first viewable physical size configuration and a second, larger, viewable physical size configuration, the first viewable physical size configuration displays a first set of on-screen icons corresponding to basic common functions and the second viewable physical size configuration displays a second, larger, set of on-screen icons corresponding to extended common functions that include said first set of on-screen icons. Branson teaches an adjustable display screen such that data displayed on the display screen is adjusted according to the size of the display *[column 2, lines*

23-36]. The physical size of the display screen may be modified by adding or removing portions [column 3, lines 42-55]. Adjustments to the data include changing the amount of data displayed in a display area when the size of the display area is changed, such as cutting out whatever image was being displayed on a removed portion [column 8, line 60 to column 9, line 20]. Using the adjustable display screen would allow a user to flexibly select the size of a display area while maintaining the portability of the device. Since Vander Veen teaches user interfaces of mobile communication devices, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to include the use of the adjustable display screen, as taught by Branson. Using the adjustable display screen with the data adjustments of Branson on the interface of Vander Veen [such as Vander Veen, figure 15] would allow for a full set of icons corresponding to extended common functions to be displayed when all of the portions of the display screen are unfolded or attached, and displaying only some of the icons corresponding to basic common functions when portions of the display screen containing the icons are folded or removed. This would allow a user to flexibly select the size of a display area while maintaining the portability of the device.

8-9. As to claim 11, Vander Veen et al. and Branson teach a device as described in Claim 10 wherein said memory further comprises a second translation between said common plurality of functions and second custom signals for implementing said common plurality of functions on a second voicemail system, said second custom signals for causing voicemail navigation through said second voicemail system (i.e. data

base 406 provides different command sets for different voicemail system protocols, see Vander Veen, [0049]).

8-10. As to claim 12, Vander Veen et al. and Branson teach a device as described in Claim 11 wherein said memory further comprises a third translation between said common plurality of functions and third custom signals for implementing said common plurality of functions on a third voicemail system, said third custom signals for causing voicemail navigation through said third voicemail system (i.e. data base 406 sets out different command sets for different voicemail system protocols, note that this system limited in number of voicemail systems, see Vander Veen, [0049]).

8-11. As to claim 13, Vander Veen et al. and Branson teach a device as described in Claim 11 further comprising a selector for selecting between said first and second translations of said memory (database 406, see Vander Veen, [0049]).

8-12. As to claim 14, Vander Veen et al. and Branson teach a device as described in Claim 12 further comprising a selector for selecting between said first, second and third translations of said memory (i.e. database 406 hold appropriate information for each voicemail system, see Vander Veen, [0049]).

8-13. As to claim 16, Vander Veen et al. in view of Branson teach a device as described in Claim 10, respectively, wherein a first plurality of icons are displayed on

said display screen when in said first viewable physical size configuration and wherein a second plurality of icons are displayed on said display screen when in said second viewable physical size configuration, by disclosing that adjustments to the data based on screen size include changing the amount of data displayed in a display area when the size of the display area is changed, such as cutting out whatever image was being displayed on a removed portion *[Branson, column 8, line 60 to column 9, line 20]*.

8-14. As to claim 18, Vander Veen et al. and Branson teach a device as described in Claim 10 wherein said on-screen icons appear as phone key images, each key image comprising a respective text label that is associated with a respective common function (control bar 1506, Fig. 15 and 16, also note, one of ordinary skill in the art can use text or graphical icons interchangeably for the GUI controls, see Vander Veen, [0074]).

8-15. As to claim 19, Vander Veen et al. and Branson teach a device as described in Claim 10 wherein said first custom signals are dial tone signals (i.e. DTMF tones, see Vander Veen, [0048]).

8-16. As to claim 20, Vander Veen et al. and Branson teach a device as described in Claim 19 wherein said custom signal corresponding to said selected custom function is wirelessly communicated (i.e. see Vander Veen, [0035]) to said first voicemail system and wherein said first voicemail system is a remote voicemail (i.e. see Vander Veen, [0044] and [0046]).

Response to Arguments

9. The Examiner acknowledges the Applicant's amendments to claims 1, 10, and 21. Regarding independent claims 1, 10, and 21, the Applicant alleges that Vander Veen et al (US Patent Application Publication # 2003/0228863 A1) and Branson (U.S. Patent No. 6,819,304 B2), as described in the previous Office action, do not explicitly teach, "a rigid display screen having a single physical size that is configurable between a first viewable physical size configuration and a second, larger, viewable physical size configuration", as has been amended to the claims. Examiner notes that the claims have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because nowhere in Applicant's specification disclose a rigid display screen having a single physical size. Contrary to Applicant's arguments, Branson discloses an adjustable display screen such that data displayed on the display screen is adjusted according to the size of the display [column 2, lines 23-36]. The physical size of the display screen may be modified by adding or removing portions [column 3, lines 42-55]. Thus, the display screen has an initial physical size that may be configured by adding or removing additional portions to create a larger or smaller, viewable screen.

Applicant alleges that Examiner has not provided a convincing line of reasoning as to why the artisan would have found the claimed invention to have been obvious in light of Vander Veen and Branson. Contrary to Applicant's arguments, Branson discloses that using the adjustable display screen would allow a user to flexibly select the size of a display area while maintaining the portability of the device [Branson,

column 2, lines 16-20; column 1, lines 38-51, 57-67]. The adjustable screen may be used for mobile communication devices [*Branson, column 6, lines 47-53*]. Since Vander Veen discloses a mobile device that displays information to users [*Vander Veen, paragraph 26; figure 15*], it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the use of the adjustable display screen, as taught by Branson. Using the adjustable display screen with the data adjustments of Branson on the interface of Vander Veen [*such as Vander Veen, figure 15*] would allow for a full set of icons corresponding to extended common functions to be displayed when all of the portions of the display screen are unfolded or attached, and displaying only some of the icons corresponding to basic common functions when portions of the display screen containing the icons are folded or removed. This would allow a user to flexibly select the size of a display area while maintaining the portability of the device.

In response to applicant's argument that Branson is nonanalogous art, it has been held that a prior art reference must either be in the field of applicant's endeavor or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was concerned, in order to be relied upon as a basis for rejection of the claimed invention. See *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 24 USPQ2d 1443 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Vander Veen discloses a mobile device with a display screen for displaying information to a user [*Vander Veen, paragraph 26; figure 15*]. Branson discloses an improved display screen that can be used for mobile devices such as mobile telephones [*Branson, column 6, lines 47-53*]. Thus, using the improved display screen of Branson

on the mobile device of Vander Veen would allow the mobile device of Vander Veen to gain such an improvement.

Applicant alleges that Branson teaches away from making the combination with Vander Veen because Branson does not have any communications capabilities, and therefore would be unsuitable for voicemail applications as described by the Vander Veen reference. Contrary to Applicant's arguments, the display device of Branson is merely used to display information on a screen. Thus, it would most certainly be capable of displaying the information of Vander Veen such as *[Vander Veen, figure 15]*. Additionally, Branson also discloses that the display device may be used with mobile telephones *[Branson, column 6, lines 47-53]*.

Applicant states that dependent claims 2, 4, 6-9, 11-14, 16, 18-20, 22, 24, and 26-28 recite all the limitations of the independent claims, and thus, are allowable in view of the remarks set forth regarding independently amended claims 1, 10, and 21. However, as discussed above, Vander Veen and Branson are considered to teach claims 1, 10, and 21, and consequently, claims 2, 4, 6-9, 11-14, 16, 18-20, 22, 24, and 26-28 are rejected.

Conclusion

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ALVIN H. TAN whose telephone number is (571)272-8595. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 8:00-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dennis Chow can be reached on 571-272-7767. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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